seniors during the first half-year. A text-book is used as the basis of instruction but much supplementary material is added in the form of lectures. In order to systematize the work this syllabus, which covers both text-book and lectures, was prepared.

The title is: "Syllabus of a Course on Meteorology", and meteorology is here considered in its broadest sense as the science which deals with all atmospheric phenomena. Some things are thus included which may not be found in all books on meteorology. The subject is divided into 13 chapters, of which the first eight are always treated in every book on meteorology. The last five are treated fully in some books and past over with a few words in others. The chapters are subdivided into sections and the sections into topics. References are given in the syllabus to the four following books: Davis, Elementary Meteorology; Moore, Meteorology; Russell, Meteorology; and Waldo, Elementary Meteorology. * * * No attempt has been made to give references to all the books on meteorology. The reasons for choosing these particular four were: (1) They seem to be the most complete modern text-books. (2) As far as is known to the author, whenever a separate text-book on meteorology is used in any school or college of the United States, one of these four is always chosen.

About forty-five periods are available for the course as given in Williams College, and this time suffices for covering the first eight chapters in detail, and for several lectures on the more important topics in the last five chapters. Davis's book is used at present as the text-book. Practical work in making observations, in deriving generalizations from meteorological statistics, and in making forecasts is required in connection with the course. Short essays or theses on special topics are also sometimes required.

The detailed outline of sections and topics of the first eight chapters was printed in the MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW, July and April, 1905, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 324 and 159. The revisions since that printing have been very slight, and the most noticeable change is the addition of references to three other texts.

The titles of the chapters are as follows:

I. Introduction—the atmosphere.
II. The heating and cooling of the atmosphere.
III. The observation and distribution of temperature.
IV. The pressure and circulation of the atmosphere.
V. The moisture of the atmosphere.
VI. The secondary circulation of the atmosphere.
VII. Weather bureaus and their work.
VIII. Weather prediction.
IX. Climate.
X. Floods and river stages.
XI. Atmospheric electricity.
XII. Atmospheric optics.
XIII. Atmospheric acoustics.

We are informed by Prof. Charles S. Dolley, of the Department of Biology, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pa., that there is at that school "an opportunity for a competent young man to secure a very desirable position as instructor in physical geography, commercial geography, and the natural history of raw materials".

POPULAR METEOROLOGICAL LECTURES IN ENGLAND.

According to Nature, July 19, a series of popular lectures on meteorology has been given, during the past year, by Mr. W. Marriott, Assistant Secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society, under the auspices of the society itself. The lectures have been given before scientific societies, institutions, and schools; and a list of lectures for the coming season can be obtained by application to Mr. Marriott, at the rooms of the society, No. 70 Victoria street, London, S. W.

The eight lectures to be delivered during the season of 1906–7 will be illustrated with lantern slides. Their titles are as follows:

1. A chat about the weather.
2. Weather forecasting.
3. Rain, snow, hail, and thunderstorms.
4. The upper regions of the atmosphere.
5. Clouds, fog, and sunshine.
6. Climate and health.
7. Meteorology in relation to agriculture.
8. How to observe the weather.

It is so common for American universities to call distinguished Europeans to this country for short courses of lectures on special subjects that we earnestly hope some such institution, or the Chautauqua, will soon invite Mr. Marriott to deliver a course appropriate to an American audience. The popular lectures given in England can doubtless easily be supplemented by technical lectures on a subject with which Mr. Marriott is so familiar. It is always valuable to students to hear a subject treated by different men from different standpoints, and the courses of instruction in meteorology that are given at Harvard, Williams, Amherst, Chicago, and elsewhere would doubtless receive new interest if the students could also listen to Mr. Marriott.

Mr. Marriott has also published a little six-penny pamphlet, entitled "Some Facts About the Weather". From the last section of this pamphlet we learn that all who are interested in the progress of meteorology, ladies as well as gentlemen, are eligible for fellowship in the Royal Meteorological Society. Candidates must be personally known to at least one of the three fellows who recommend them for election. The annual dues are two pounds sterling, or ten dollars, with an entrance fee of five dollars or one pound sterling. Fellows receive the Quarterly Journal and other publications of the society without further payment.

The Editor will be pleased to join in recommending those who desire to join either the Royal Meteorological, the French Meteorological, the Austrian, or the German societies. The publications issued by them are full equivalents for the annual dues.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE WEATHER BUREAU LIBRARY.

H. H. KIMBALL, Librarian.

The following titles have been selected from among the books recently received, as representing those most likely to be useful to Weather Bureau officials in their meteorological work and studies. Most of them can be loaned for a limited time to officials and employees who make application for them.

Agra and Oudh. Meteorological Reporter.
Annual statement of rainfall, 1905. [Allahabad.] [1906.] (13 pp.) f°.
Administration report. 1905–6. Allahabad. 1906. (4 pp.) f°.
Brief sketch of the meteorology of the United Provinces...1905. Allahabad. 1906. (7 pp.) f°.

Austria. K. k. Hydrographisches Central-bureau.
Jahrbuch 1903. Wien. 1905. v. p. f°.

Batavia. Kon. Magnetisch en Meteorologisch Observatorium.
Observations made at the Royal Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory, 1904. Batavia. 1906. xxxiv, 174 pp. f°.

Besançon. Université. Observatoire.
17me bulletin météorologique. 1901. Besançon. n. d. v. p. 4°.
18me bulletin météorologique. 1902. Besançon. n d. v. p. 4°.

Bibliotheca Geographica.
1902. Berlin. 1905. xvi, 531 pp. 8°.

Buitenzorg. Institut Botanique.
Observations météorologiques 1903–4. n. t. p. n. d. f°.

Cape of Good Hope. Meteorological Commission.
Report. 1901. Cape Town. 1902. xvi, 185 pp. f°.
Same. 1902. Cape Town. 1903. xv, 177 pp. f°.
Same. 1903. Cape Town. 1904. xiv, 197 pp. f°.
Same. 1904. Cape Town. [1905] 27; xv, 119 pp. f°.

Caspari, C[hretien] Ed[ouard].
Les recherches scientifiques à la Tour Eiffel. (Extr. Bull. Soc. astro., Par. Juillet 1906.) Paris. 1906. 9 pp. 8°.

Denmark. Danske Meteorologiske Institut.
Meteorologisk Aarbog for 1903. Kjobenhavn. 1904-5. v. p. f°.
Same. 1904. Pt. 1. Kjobenhavn. 1905. 143 pp. f°.
Same. 1905. Pt. 1. Kjobenhavn. 1906. 143 pp. f°.

Eiffel, G[ustave].
Les observations météorologiques du Weather Bureau de Washington. (Extr. Bull. Soc. astro., Par. Année 1906.) Paris. 1906. 27 pp. 8°.
Types généraux de comparaisons météorologiques appliqués à l'étude des stations de Beaulieu-sur-mer, Sèvres et Vacquey. 1905. Paris. 1905. 71 pp. f°.

Finska Vetenskaps-societeten. Helsingfors.
Bidrag till kännedom af Finlands natur och folk. 61 Häftet. Helsingfors. 1902. xxi, 303 pp. 8°.
Same. 62 Häftet. Helsingfors. 1903. 431 pp. 8°.